

CHANCE TAKERS.

A practical railway man, F. P. Roesech by name, and master mechanic of a southwestern railroad by occupation, advances a new reason for the many accidents on American railways. Mr. Roesech says it is summed up in two words—"chance takers." In a speech before the Railway Surgeons' association this western master mechanic declared that the only way to do away with railroad accidents is to eliminate the "chance takers." Says Indianapolis Star, his position is well taken, and his terse description of a vital reason why railroads of this country kill so many people is rather startling. When one comes down to the only phase of railroad operation that so far has been beyond absolute control, Mr. Roesech says the element of human fallibility stands out as the primary cause in 99 out of every 100 cases. This view of the matter, while not questioned, is rather out of the usual in summing up causes for accidents on railways. The American people are the greatest chance takers on earth. They not only take chances in making money—the gambler's chance—but they take chances in politics, education and in social life, and they risk their lives daily without the quiver of an eyelash merely to get somewhere quickly. Automobile racing is condemned in some quarters because of the great danger; football games under the same banner; minor then racing is risky, as are prize fighting, polo and numerous other sports.

Though some of the Germans admitted to, nobody else in Europe seems to be audibly excited over Emperor William's affirmation of the divine right of sovereignty. It is recalled that he had said something to the same effect before. But it is also remembered that constitutionalism and liberal government have gone right along. Even Russia, where all sorts of things have been said, has been the creation of a Duma or parliament which affords the people a measure of representation. They have Turkey and Persia, both for nearly in the grip of despotism, not enjoying progressive rule and constitutional privileges. And Germany it self has some constitutional guarantees that the emperor would not think of molesting.

Prof. William L. Garner says that Susie smiles on him. Susie is a little chimpanzee, not the one who lives and loved in a coconut tree, but the one the professor recently kidnapped from her home in Africa. The savan- nian claims that Susie's smile proves her kinship with humanity. Before accepting this statement at its face value the public is entitled to know whether the young African wrinkle her nose when she chortles. She is only seven months old and falling into corroborative evidence, it is fair to assume that she may simply be suffering from colic and in need of a little catnip tea.

A feature of the census returns the surprise many is the population growth of the east as compared to that of the west. Despite the tremendous development of the west and the great number that have sought homes in that section, the east is showing up gains almost as great, and even greater when considered in proportion to the respective territorial areas. According to present indications the center of population will not move a great distance westward and will still be at some point in Indiana.

The young woman in New York who shot herself because she did not make an expected literary success, now wants to live and try again. She ought to succeed. In these sensation- loving days, she has secured quite an advertisement for her work. Court- ing reputation at the cannon's mouth is a well-known operation, but it is sometimes new to too literary success at the pistol's point.

Oshkosh, Kokomo, Kalamazoo, Or- onomowoc and Mackinac have all made remarkable gains in population. Now, who says there's no advertising in paragraph publicity?

Montana census enumerators are under arrest for padding their returns. And yet we are told that figures will not lie.

There was a time when people had no thermometers. When two or three got together and decided that the weather was hot that settled it.

After a man has reached the age of seventy he doesn't think much of the idea that there is no fool like an old fool.

That insect menagerie in Paris should be a good thing. At least it would be enjoyable to see a man-eating mosquito in a cage.

A Boston scientist says that zander, trout is superior to beans as a diet. Boston should charge this man with treason.

Astronomers have discovered that Metcalf's comet has a little tail. A little tail, however, goes a long way with a comet.

Germany has sold two battleships to Turkey, but Germany took care to use 'em up first.

GARDENS AT SCHOOL

English Children Taught to Raise Flowers and Vegetables.

Work Found Useful in Forming Good Habits and in Character Building—Happy Results Attained and Pupils Successful.

London.—Gardening is now included as a co-educational subject for English school children. There are two courses in the year, each consisting of at least twenty hours' practical work. "The boys are quite keen about it," said the head teacher of Sutton schools to a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. "Each of the 14 boys who form the class for gardening has his own little plot of ground for which he is responsible and at which he works under my supervision. The produce is his, and great is the joy of taking home the first spring radishes of his own growing, a fine head of lettuce, or a basketful of marrowfat peas."

As to the educational benefit, gardening teaches the boys to do the right thing at the right time and inculcates habits of method and observation. It also creates a love of outdoor life—a splendid counter-attraction in later years to the public house and music hall.

Two hours and a half a week is all the time that can be given to gardening, but so keen are the children that they put in a good many spare minutes on their own account. Even the infants, under the kindly care of the schoolmaster's wife, have their own special allotment, which they zealously rake and weed and generally look after. The mysteries of digging, trenching, putting, grafting, etc.—in the growing of vegetables, herbs, fruits and flowers—is imparted with most happy results.

The cultivation of peas, lettuce and tomatoes proves perhaps more attractive on the whole than that of roses and carnations, but flowers are by no means neglected. A fine chrysanthemum avenue in the Sutton school garden, the splendid bloom of which gained a gold medal for their owner, has proved very stimulating to youthful competitors.

French gardening has also recently

GETTYSBURG HEROES HONORED



The state of Pennsylvania has just dedicated on the battlefield of Gettysburg a magnificent memorial to the Pennsylvanians who lost their lives in that mighty struggle. The monument is in the form of a massive arch surmounted by a figure of victory and decorated with bas-reliefs and with the names of the generals from the Keystone state.

been introduced into many reformatories. In one instance a group of smart uniformed boys, most of them town boys convicted of theft, were to be seen engaged in bunching rhubarb. Their evident pleasure in their work was greatly increased by a precise knowledge of its commercial value. The patch was rather less than an acre, and it produced 285 (\$425) worth of produce last year.

In round figures the 100 boys belonging to this particular reformatory have 100 acres of land to live on and to work. Paris is thick with plum and other fruit trees; gooseberries and small fruit underneath, and earlier in the year bulbs or other flowers

made gay lines between the gooseberries.

In these schools the work on the land is considered to be the prime agent in restoring character and in reviving wholesome interest. In one case the land supports the establishment without any external aid beyond the per capita grant. The farm and garden pay as well as educate, and educate the better for paying.

After leaving school the boys keep in close touch with their old masters; they are visited, they write letters; they come back to visit the school. The system is so thorough that a report of 90 per cent. of successes has been kept. Ninety of every hundred get and keep good employment.

novel, and its carcass had been desecrated by a rabbit, sewn on by ordinary yard thread. "On a previous occasion three car- casses of cat-rabbit had been confiscated in like manner." The doctor also describes a bottle of lemon squash which contained a large portion of the backbone of a fish.

Lock of Napoleon's Hair. Atlanta, Ga.—A priceless art and curio collection was left by Julius L. own, eldest son of Georgia's war- venerator, who died the other day. Among notable things in the collection is a lock of Napoleon's hair, with a certificate from the emperor's phys- ician attesting its genuineness. Keys of Andersonville prison, the first lat- est from Jefferson Davis and Alex- ander Stephens as president and vice- president of the southern confederacy; a splinter of the coffin which Maximilian was placed in after execution; and original manuscript of "Lalla Rookh," are among the curios he had collected.

Old Rome is Disappearing

Celebrated Palaces Being Torn Down to Give Clearer View of Victor Emmanuel Monument.

Rome.—Many interesting landmarks in Rome are slowly coming down in order to make the view of the im- posing monument to Victor Emmanuel less obstructed. It has become neces- sary in order that Romans may see the memorial to the "Re Galantuomo" down the mile-long Corso to the Piazza del Popolo, that opens on the ancient Via Flaminia, to pull down some of the finest palaces.

Among the latest of these edifices that have been demolished are the Torlonia palace and the Nepoli, which were situated in the space between the capitol and the Corso—which are now dominated by the imposing mon- ument, which, when completed, will have cost about \$10,000,000—one of the narrowest streets of Rome. In the old carnival days crowds were stretched across from house to house here for the wild career of the Barbary steeds that raced riotously wildly down the Corso and caused so many accidents that the custom was abol- ished in 1883.

The beautiful Palazzo del Venezia, built by Pope Paul II, from which he often watched the carnival games, is also being taken down for the sake of the Victor Emmanuel monument. It is to be re-erected, however, in the

HAWKS SAVE ALFALFA CROP

Colorado Birds Pass Up Chickens for Grasshoppers and Are Protected by Farmers.

Loveland, Colo.—Chicken hawks, once the bane of the farmers' law, are now the best-protected birds in this part of Colorado, the ranchmen of this district guarding them against slaughter with a vigilance that has put state game wardens to shame. The unusual alliance is due to a pest of grasshoppers which has threat- ened the alfalfa crops with ruin. The hawks, nearly a thousand of which have collected in this neighborhood, have proved to be the most success- ful means of destroying the grass- hoppers, which they evidently regard as a delicacy in the matter of food, leaving chickens unmolested.

Bears Attack Sheep Herds

Ferocious Animals Driven in by Forest Fires Doing Much Damage to Flocks in Oregon.

Crescent, Ore.—According to re- ports received here, bears are attack- ing sheep in the reserves near here and there will be a heavy loss. The creatures are driven from their usual feeding grounds in the hills by the forest fires. Sheepmen who make a recent an outfitting point report that the animals are bolder than at any time within the past ten years and apparently more numerous. A herder who was here recently stated that within the past three weeks more than 200 head out of a band of 3,000 had been killed by the bears, a loss of 10 per cent.

What is especially discouraging to the sheepmen is their inability to kill the destructive animals. In the dark woods where the sheep are bedded down for the night the bears slay them from the underbrush and by swift at-

tack work havoc with the band and escape before the herders are able to train their rifles upon the marauders. The herders, rolled in blankets and armed with rifles, guard the band all night.

A change of feeding ground for the sheep apparently makes no difference, for the bears follow after and are on the job as soon as darkness falls. As a result, it is expected that the sheep- men will remove their charges from the forest reserves to the winter range much earlier this year than last.

Flood-Closed Mill to Open.

Pittsburg, Pa.—One of the steel in- dustries wiped out by the Johnstown flood of 1889 is to be resumed at once. The intelligence came about through the placing of contracts for the construction of new mills. The Cambria iron works will resume the manu- facture of wire, which it once shipped far and wide over the country.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

'49ers Going Into History, Unwept



CHICAGO.—The '49ers of Califor- nia gold fever fame are pass- ing into history. The epoch of which they are survivors is closed and the last of them are becom- ing too feeble to come to the an- nual reunion which has been held in Chicago on "admission day" each year for the last twenty years.

A notice reluctantly admitting these facts was issued recently by Sec- retary George W. Hitchcock, the young- est of the California gold hunters, who at the age of seventy-nine is in too feeble health to take charge of a convention. The entire executive committee of the organization ap- pointed last year is either dead or under a temporary disability prevent- ing them from serving, and half of the fourteen pioneers who attended last year's meeting have since died.

Puzzle to Trace the Lost Pennies

PHILADELPHIA.—What becomes of the vast volume of copper pennies that are turned out each year by the government? They are never called in and redeemed like some kinds of currency and coins, but they seem to disappear as fast as they are stamped and put in circulation.

It is unusual if the date on any of the pennies in a man's purse at the end of the day is over ten years back, yet the Philadelphia mint, which coins all the copper pennies, sends out in some years as many as \$1,000,000 worth of them to the trade centers—100,000,000, one-cent pieces. If laid flat, edge to edge, in a row they would reach more than one thousand miles. And still there are some sections of the country where the penny is little known.

In many of the mountain districts of the south the "York shilling," 12½ cents, is still spoken of in trade, but no one ever hears the one-cent piece mentioned. In many towns in the south and west the tradesmen offer nothing for a penny, a five-cent pur-

Circus Lemonade Tabooed in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan.—Dr. S. J. Crumblin, secretary of the Kansas board of health, has put his official foot into the mixture always present at cir- cuses, fairs, Fourth of July celebra- tions, picnics and other gatherings of a like nature. This mixture is known as lemonade—according to the Barker who spouts before it is something that looks a little like lemonade because there is a lemon peel in the tub, but it hasn't the taste of the refreshing beverage mother makes.

Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the one chief deli- cious of the small boy and girl and the big boy and his sweetheart has been to drink circus lemonade at the circus fair or picnic.

No one knows who invented the glad refrain of the lemonade stand barker, who in stentorian tones, calls: "Lemo, lemo, lemonade, Made in the shade, Stirred with a spade— Five cents a big glass!"

The Lid Put on Tight in New York

NEW YORK.—Spurred on by Acting Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, Police Commissioner William A. Baker has caused several raids to be made on the gambling joints of this city, and the lid has been jammed on so tightly that \$1,000,000 of capital in- vested in such places is idle just now, while the owners are wondering "what next?" Impatient over the vexing delay, Acting Mayor Mitchell in a letter, following several raids, has put square- ly up to Commissioner Baker all re- sponsibility for the non-enforcement of laws against gambling and vice. He charges the police with being grossly derelict in their duties, and declares that the situation he sees without the police could not exist without the ranks of the gamblers as well as with the police.

Since the shooting of Mayor Gaynor placed him at the head of affairs Act- ing Mayor Mitchell has received many complaints. Some were appeals from mothers who declared that their sons were losing money in gambling places,

who reached California in those days," he declared. "Only those who had the grit to spend months at sea or across Indian-infested plains and mountains succeeded in getting there. The people of today do not know how much their country owes to the '49- ers. They did more toward the de- velopment of the United States than the men who fought in the revolution or any other single group of men. Most of them were very young. The man among them who was over twenty-five was rare. And they did not get rich. The men who came after- ward on the railways, with capital and improved mining methods, or who went into real estate were the ones who reaped fortunes."

The pioneer who got enough for his railway fare and \$1,000 more with which to buy a farm considered him- self lucky. Those who came after- ward on the railways we do not con- sider real pioneers. They are not eligible to our society.

"We were privileged to take part in an epoch of history unlike any- thing that had ever gone before, and it is something whose like can never be seen again. There may be other countries still to be developed, but there is no place left in the world where such a spreading of civiliza- tion over an enormous wilderness can take place in so few decades as it did in the western United States. The '49ers, as they went west in their prairie schooners, saw miles upon miles of fertile country whose existence had been scarcely known, and they were the most important factor in developing the entire west."

chase is the smallest that can be made. But of late there have been more demands for pennies from the west, and the government experts have declared that this is a sign of increased frugality.

In the east, the chief use of the penny, outside of filling the child's bank and buying the daily paper, is for the purchase of chewing gum and one-cent candies. The increase in the number of penny-in-the-slot photo- graphs and moving picture machines in the last few years shows another way to which the public has taken to get rid of its pennies.

Uncle Sam takes in many pennies for stamps and post cards, and many of them flow into the contribution box in the churches and religious societies. But all these ways in which the penny is put to use does not explain where they eventually go or what makes them disappear in such vast quantities every year. Even the government coinage experts do not give a satisfac- tory answer to the problem.

They give the following reasons for the disappearance of the coppers—fall- ing through cracks into holes and dark places; used in various arts and crafts; locked up for years in chil- dren's banks, etc., but these explana- tions do not seem satisfactory when the number of new pennies coined each year is taken into consideration.

Circus Lemonade Tabooed in Kansas

These things have been among the sights and sounds of all picnics, cele- brations and fairs and circuses since Kansas became a state. But no more will one hear these sounds or drink the "lemonade" about Kansas unless the dispenser has real lemonade to sell. The state board of health has put a damper on the noise of the barker because the board of health has ruled that a tub of water, in which is put some tartaric acid and sacchar- ine and the peel of a lemon is not lem- onade, but the imitation article, and cannot be sold as the real thing.

In Kansas all lemonade offered for sale must be made from the juice of lemons, water and sugar only. Imita- tion lemonade can only be made from citric acid and sugar and water. The use of the most common materials for making fake lemonade, tartaric acid and saccharine, is absolutely prohib- ited in this state.

If the refreshment offered is the imitation kind, there must be a label on the tub showing that it is imita- tion and not the real thing. Also the barker who calls "lemonade" and then has only the imitation article for sale is to be arrested for falsely calling his wares, and that will mean a fine and a jail sentence.

"If the barker has imita- tion lemonade he must shout the word 'imitation,' just as he shouts the word 'lemonade.'"

Men from the office of the commis- sioners of accounts, the secret service department of the city government, found for Mr. Mitchell the violations of the law. The raids began and keys were soon in the doors of 40 gambling places along the Great White Way between Thirty-second and Sixty-ninth streets, and \$1,000,000 of invested cap- ital went out of business. The man- agers who were not crating their rou- lette wheels, their fare layouts and their Klondike sets in preparation for the exodus, were mournfully parading the streets in the vicinity of their homes, warning away prospective cus- tomers. It was the saddest day the gamblers have known since the Ag- new-Hart racing bills went into force.

The acting mayor has made a sug- gestion, which is in effect an order, to the police commissioner that all the evidence concerning these places be furnished the district attorney, that the police notify the owners of the buildings, and that if violations of the law continue proceedings be started against owners. In that list are mem- bers of prominent New York families, and when the police have concluded their investigation it is the purpose of Mr. Mitchell to have the names published for the deterrent effect it will have on landlords.

Some men try to save money by not paying their debts.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

ACT PROMPTLY.

Kidney troubles are too dangerous to neglect. Little disorders grow serious and the sufferer is soon in the grasp of diabetes, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all distressing kidney ills. They make sick kidneys strong. E. C. McClanahan, Market St., New Richmond, O., says: "Kidney disease had almost brought me to my grave. I was rendered almost helpless and suffered agony. My feet were so badly swollen I could not walk. The kidney secretions were thick and painful in voiding. I doctored but steadily grew weaker. I then used Doan's Kidney Pills and gradually improved. They saved my life."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PERSONAL QUESTION.



"Say, Mister, ter decide a hot, how often does youse eat a day? I see six- teen times and Johnnie sez about ten!"

WASTED A FORTUNE ON SKIN TROUBLE

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limbs, from the knees to the toes. I went to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three years to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there, I used all the medicines that I could see but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friends they would get really frightened. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope."

"I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times, but could not make up my mind to buy them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the en- tire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 89th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Ostrower Unt-Verein, Kemp- ners Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

Not Responsible. Nurse—What's that dirty mark on your leg, Master Frank? Frank—Harold kicked me. Nurse—Well, go at once and wash it off. Frank—Why? It wasn't me what did it—Punch.

When Woman's Work is Done. Somebody said, "Woman's work is never done." Anything that emancipates her from this form of slavery is hailed with joy. This is the reason for the constantly increasing popularity of "Easy Task Soap," the hard, white, pure laundry soap, that does half the work of wash-day by itself. Add to this the fact that it positively does not rot or streak the clothes, that it launders shoes, trousers, flannels, silks, bedding, table cloths, and all fabrics perfectly, and you will un- derstand why it should be in your house right away.

Indications. "I might know this conservatory be- longed to a baseball enthusiast." "Why?" "Because it has so many pitcher plants."

DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS.

Seventeen Years the Standard. Prescribed and recommended for Women's Ailments. A scientifically pre- pared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and per- manent. For sale at all Drug Stores.

Uncailed For. "I hear the old bridge outside of Plunkville has collapsed." "Yes; and the town council can't understand it. We had just given that bridge a coat of paint. Why, it looked like new."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cures and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPON'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 200,000 bottles sold last year. \$2.50 and \$1.00. Any drug druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spon's Medicine Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Some men try to save money by not paying their debts.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

One genius is about all the average family can afford.